

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



Achieving Results

Through Commitment and Collaboration



Fiscal Year 2003 Annual Report
Office of Pesticide Programs

Contents

Message from the Director	1
Section 1: Achieving Results Through Pesticide Registration . .	2
Section 2: Reducing Risk Through Reregistration and Tolerance Reassessment	6
Section 3: Advancing the Science of Risk Assessment	9
Section 4: Providing the Public with Pesticide Information . .	11
Section 5: Collaborating with Partners to Ensure Protection and Safe Practices Through Field Programs	14
Section 6: Promoting International Harmonization	19
Homeland Security	21
Appendices Pesticide Program at a Glance FY2003 Registration and Reregistration Actions	22

Message from the Director

Dear Readers:

The Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) made significant progress in fiscal year 2003 in carrying out our many important responsibilities. Our program's success represents the collective efforts of not only the many hardworking, diverse employees within OPP but also our partners in the EPA regional offices and state and tribal pesticide regulatory agencies.

OPP manages a large workload and faces complex issues. As a steward of public health and the environment, OPP stands at the gateway to a multibillion dollar pesticide market. We must ensure that pesticides are regulated fairly and efficiently while reducing pesticide risks and promoting safe pesticide use. OPP also must help ensure that pesticide users have essential tools to meet their pest control needs in safe, environmentally sound ways.

We continued our excellent track record in 2003—meeting and often exceeding our many regulatory commitments. We nearly exceeded the program's all-time record of new pesticide registrations with a total of 31 new chemicals registered. In keeping with the Government Performance and Results Act objective of reducing exposure to more toxic pesticides, well over half of the pesticides registered in 2003 were biopesticides or reduced-risk conventional pesticides. These accomplishments were impressive, as the program had just completed a significant amount of work associated with meeting the August 2002 tolerance reassessment deadline of the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA). Moreover, 43 reregistration actions were completed in 2003, and these were based on some of the most complex regulatory science assessments ever performed at EPA. A solid foundation is in place to continue the important work associated with meeting the ultimate FQPA deadline of August 2006, at which time we expect to have completed reassessments of more than 9,000 tolerances.

Clearly, OPP's accomplishments for 2003 are the result of carefully integrated work planning, adherence to schedules, and teamwork. The successful launch of our comprehensive, interactive database system (OPPINS) provides us with one integrated system encompassing all major pesticide regulatory and scientific data. With this important new resource, we are saving time, and we are able to better track our decisionmaking processes, decrease data entry tasks, and improve access to critical decision documents. Our investment in this system will benefit our program for years to come.

The following pages provide brief summaries of many more accomplishments made in FY 2003 throughout OPP. These summaries touch on topics such as field programs, endangered species, worker protection, international harmonization, policy development, and outreach to our stakeholders. By addressing all of these important issues, OPP lays the foundation for our overall success. Our continuing efforts to find more efficient processes and to work more collaboratively have enabled us to get more done, and the more we are able to do, the more environmental protection we achieve.

By managing for results, we have set a strategic course that allows us to measure our progress to determine the success of our programs and make necessary adjustments to improve our performance and reach our goals and objectives.

I look forward to your continued cooperation and support. I want particularly to thank the dynamic team of professional employees within OPP for their dedication and hard work in making this past year successful. We thank our regional, state, and tribal partners, as well as the many other stakeholders who participated in our open decisionmaking process. The year ahead presents even greater challenges and opportunities as we move forward with implementation of the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2003 (which became effective in early 2004). I hope this report will help provide greater understanding of our accomplishments during the past year and serve as an important communication and education tool for all of our stakeholders.



James J. Jones, Director

Office of Pesticide Programs
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Achieving Results Through Pesticide Registration

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) evaluates pesticides to ensure that they will meet stringent federal safety standards designed to protect human health and the environment. Registering a pesticide requires a considerable investment of resources for both the registrant and EPA. EPA places a high priority on registering lower-risk pesticides, pesticides with public health benefits, and pesticides that are of particular economic importance to crop producers. To enable OPP to make an informed regulatory decision on potential risks, the applicant of a new pesticide must provide data, typically from more than 100 different studies conducted according to EPA guidelines. Prior to making a registration decision, OPP considers and evaluates the pesticide's ingredients; the site or crop where it is to be used; use directions; storage and disposal practices; supporting scientific data, including efficacy of the public health products; and risks to the environment and human health.

In FY 2003, EPA registered 31 new chemical ingredients, of which three were antimicrobial, 14 were biopesticides, nine were conventional chemicals, and five were reduced-risk conventional chemicals. Among the new active ingredient registrations are

four that provide alternative uses to organophosphate pesticides and one that is considered an alternative to methyl bromide. Four of the new registrations were the result of joint review under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

Pesticide Registration Highlights

New Plant-Incorporated Protectant for Controlling Corn Rootworm

After an intensive, multiyear scientific analysis, EPA approved the use of a new biopesticide, MON 863, to control the highly destructive corn rootworm, which is responsible for the single largest use of conventional pesticides (organophosphates, carbamates, and pyrethroids) in the United States. At roughly 80 million planted acres, corn is the largest crop grown in the United

States. This new product will provide corn growers with a safe, nonchemical pest control alternative that can reduce reliance on traditional insecticides. Use of this new biopesticide will reduce the amount of chemical pesticide introduced into the environment and reduce exposure of agricultural workers and others to chemical pesticides.



Developed by Monsanto, MON 863 corn makes its own insecticide, a protein called Cry3Bb1 B that controls the corn rootworm. This is the first plant-incorporated protectant (PIP) registered for use against a soil insect pest.

Microbial Fungicide *Aspergillus flavus* AF36 Registered for Use on Cotton

In FY 2003, EPA conditionally registered *Aspergillus flavus* AF36 for use on cotton to reduce aflatoxin contamination. Aflatoxin is a naturally occurring toxic metabolite from the growth of some strains of *Aspergillus flavus*. By aggressively competing with those strains that produce aflatoxin, *Aspergillus flavus* AF36 reduces aflatoxin contamination. AF36 does not produce aflatoxin. Aflatoxin contamination of cottonseed causes significant economic losses annually because cottonseed is a preferred feed for dairy cows. When cows are fed contaminated seed, their milk sometimes contains aflatoxin residues in excess of Food and Drug Administration (FDA) limits, resulting in discarded milk and quarantined dairy. There are no chemicals registered specifically for the control of aflatoxin-producing strains of *Aspergillus flavus*. *Aspergillus flavus* is a common fungus that is most often found where crops such as cottonseed, corn, and peanuts are grown under stressful conditions, such as drought.

Bardac 22C50 as New CCA Alternative

OPP registered Bardac 22C50 as an alternative to chromated copper arsenate (CCA), a wood preservative that contains the known human carcinogen arsenic. As of December 30, 2003, CCA registrants voluntarily phased out some uses of CCA; therefore, it cannot be used to treat most wood used in residential settings. Bardac 22C50 is a 50-percent concentrate of didecyl dimethyl ammonium carbonate and didecyl dimethyl ammonium bicarbonate, and it is to be applied only by wood-preserving plants to pressure-treat wood articles. It can be used alone or in combination with other EPA-registered wood preservatives.

Two New Use Registrations as Alternatives to Methyl Bromide

The registration of methyl bromide replacement products is a high priority for EPA. This past year,

LEADING IN BIOTECHNOLOGY

In OPP, the Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (BPPD) has the lead for regulating biotechnology products that have pesticidal properties. The most common biotechnology pesticide products are plant-incorporated protectants, where the crop plant has been genetically modified to produce one or more novel proteins. For the currently registered products, these proteins act to control insect pests or plant viruses. The herbicide-tolerant crops are not regulated by EPA, but OPP does regulate the chemical herbicides used on these crops, including the safety of the pesticide residues. There are also a few microbial pesticides that are genetically engineered bacteria and some biochemical pesticides that are produced by genetically engineered microorganisms grown in fermentors where the microorganism is not released into the environment. EPA coordinates its biotechnology regulatory activities and policies with U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and FDA, which also have responsibility for certain aspects of agricultural biotechnology regulation. EPA relies on strong science reviews and public participation as well as bringing many of its actions to the FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel before final decisions are made. Regulatory decisions for all biotechnology pesticide products can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/biopesticides>.

OPP registered the use of s-metolachlor and trifloxysulfuron as fumigants on tomatoes. These registrations will help growers transition away from methyl bromide.





Tickicide to Manage Lyme Disease Vectors

EPA registered 4-Poster™ Tickicide, a low-toxicity permethrin product, for control of deer ticks in Lyme disease vector-control programs. The product is for use only in the 4-Poster™ deer treatment device, which was developed and patented by the USDA. USDA has licensed the device to the American Lyme Disease Foundation. The product will be used in federal, state, and community-based Lyme disease vector-control programs and on public and private game preserves. The device consists of a feed bin, which attracts deer, and rollers impregnated with permethrin. As a deer feeds on corn in the bin, permethrin is applied to its ears, head, neck, and shoulders, where most feeding adult ticks are attached. Deer ticks are vectors for Lyme disease, which is currently the most frequently acquired vector-borne disease in the United States.

New Conventional Active Ingredient to Control the Invasive Brown Tree Snake

EPA has granted a registration to USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) for the new active ingredient acetaminophen. It will be used to control the invasive brown tree snake in Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern



Marianas Islands. The brown tree snake is responsible for the extirpation of most of the islands' native terrestrial vertebrates, the extinction of nine of 12 native forest birds, and more than 1,200 power failures on Guam that lead to food spoilage and computer failures, interfering with business and military operations. Brown tree snakes also pose a public health concern on these islands. Hospitals in Guam have treated more than 200 victims, including many infants and toddlers who were bitten while sleeping.

Increasing Efficiency and Productivity Through the Registration Process

OPP strives to meet stakeholder needs and continually identify process efficiencies to increase productivity. To this end, a number of new ways of doing business have evolved over time and are worthy of being highlighted in this report. The FY 2003 activities highlighted below have improved OPP's ability to meet stakeholder needs while saving resources and time.

Minor Crop Pesticide Registration

OPP broadened and strengthened partnerships with stakeholders in the minor crops community. The enhanced relationship between OPP and USDA's Interregional Research Project Number 4 (IR-4) is particularly significant. A prime motivator of this partnership is EPA's need to meet the more stringent food safety requirements of FQPA while continuing to provide safe and affordable pest control tools to minor crop farmers. The successful relationship between EPA and USDA was further enhanced by IR-4's early acceptance of reduced-risk technologies and shared work plan development, which led to the achievement of priority review status for many minor uses. In FY 2003, applications for minor use pesticides accounted for nearly 70 percent of all registration decisions for new uses. Since 2000, more than 80 percent of IR-4's research efforts have involved biopesticides and reduced-risk chemical use pesticides. Other major factors in the success of the minor use registration program include work-sharing initiatives with the California Department of Pesticide Regulation; the Alternative Risk Integrated Assessment (ARIA) Team, which

assumes significant responsibilities in conducting collaborative risk assessments for reduced-risk chemicals; and other partnering efforts within and outside EPA.

Emergency Exemption Pilot Indicates Increased Efficiency

In FY 2003, OPP launched a pilot initiative to test a more efficient and targeted review of pesticide emergency exemption applications. The pilot involves two revisions to the FIFRA section 18 emergency exemption process that permits states to: (1) recertify emergency conditions that continue to exist in the second and third years of use for certain eligible uses and (2) use a revised loss-based economic analysis for determining significant economic losses. During FY 2003, OPP found that the section 18 emergency exemptions were re-certified under the pilot initiative in an average turnaround time of nine days. OPP expects involvement in the program from numerous states in FY 2004. The Agency expects to publish a proposed rule during the fourth quarter of FY 2004 as a step towards making these changes final.

Expedited Review of Certain Experimental Use Permits (EUPs)

In September 2003, OPP published Pesticide Registration (PR) Notice 2003-2 to inform registrants that the Agency had begun to expedite approval of EUP applications for alternatives to methyl bromide and organophosphates, and for active ingredients with a registered reduced-risk pesticide use for which EPA has already completed the tolerance assessment or reassessment. Using the new expedited review process, OPP issued an EUP for testing indoxacarb as a conventional reduced-risk pesticide to control insect pests in peaches. EPA issues PR Notices to inform pesticide registrants and other interested persons about important practices, procedures, and regulatory decisions. Visit http://www.epa.gov/PR_Notices/#2003.



NAFTA Joint Review Efforts

Joint reviews and work sharing are fundamental elements in the harmonization of pesticide regulatory programs, increasing the efficiency of the registration process, strengthening the regulatory process and decisions, and facilitating decisions for registration of alternative pest control products. The program is continuing to evolve as the regulatory programs and applicants build upon their experiences. In FY 2003, OPP and Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) worked together to complete reviews and decisions for four new conventional chemical registrations. There was a total of 48 food uses and two nonfood uses associated with these registrations.

Reducing Risk Through Reregistration and Tolerance Reassessment

The process of ensuring that older pesticides meet current safety standards is as important as registering newer, reduced-risk pesticides. The reregistration and tolerance reassessment process includes consideration of all routes of exposure to a pesticide, as well as the cumulative effects of pesticides that have a common mechanism of toxicity. By the end of FY 2003, EPA had completed reviewing 458 of the 612 pesticides subject to reregistration. Of the 9,721 tolerances subject to reassessment, EPA had completed 6,626, which puts the Agency on track to meet the August 2006 deadline for completing tolerance reassessment.

Reducing Risk with New Protective Measures for Carbaryl

EPA completed a thorough assessment of the carbamate pesticide carbaryl, a widely used agricultural and residential insecticide. Carbaryl can cause cholinesterase inhibition in humans (i.e., it can overstimulate the nervous system causing nausea, dizziness, confusion, and at extreme exposures, could cause respiratory paralysis and death). EPA did not identify concerns related to dietary exposure. To protect homeowners, children, agricultural workers, and the environment, EPA is requiring registrants and applicators to adopt new risk mitigation measures. EPA's actions include eliminating most pet care and aerosol products. Registrants agreed not to produce new technical carbaryl labeled for certain residential lawn uses until EPA could consider the data being submitted to refine the risks of concern. Exposures of people who apply carbaryl in agriculture and those who enter treated areas will be reduced by canceling certain agricultural uses and

REREGISTRATION DECISIONS CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF ACTIONS:

Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED):

When EPA completes the review and risk management decision for a pesticide that is subject to reregistration (one initially registered before November 1984), the Agency generally issues a RED. The RED summarizes the risk assessment conclusions and outlines any risk-reduction measures necessary for the pesticide.

Interim Reregistration Eligibility Decision (IREDD):

An IREDD is issued for pesticides that require both a reregistration eligibility decision and a cumulative assessment. IREDDs do not become final until EPA completes a cumulative risk assessment and risk management decision encompassing all related pesticides.

Tolerance Reassessment Decision (TRED):

A TRED is issued for a pesticide that requires a cumulative assessment but does not require a reregistration eligibility decision (issued for pesticides first registered after 1984, pesticides that previously had REDs, and pesticides with import tolerances only).

application methods, reducing maximum application rates, eliminating aerial application for certain crops, requiring more personal protective equipment and engineering controls, and extending restricted-entry intervals for many crops. These new mitigation measures, detailed in the Interim Reregistration Eligibility Document (IRED), will be implemented and will take effect through the product reregistration process.

Adopting Innovative Measures for Atrazine

In January 2003, EPA announced an innovative and aggressive program to protect vulnerable community drinking water systems from contamination by atrazine, the most widely used herbicide in the United States. The Agency concluded that atrazine may continue to be used, provided registrants and applicators take new precautions and implement specific new measures to reduce potential drinking water contamination risks.

EPA also incorporated the provisions of the atrazine IRED into an agreement with the principal registrant of atrazine. Under this agreement, the registrant is required to conduct a specialized testing program in vulnerable watersheds on a weekly basis to monitor "raw" and finished drinking water during high-use periods for this pesticide. Detections of atrazine above the level of concern will result in



EXAMINING POTENTIAL EFFECTS OF ATRAZINE ON AMPHIBIANS

In 2003, EPA conducted a comprehensive evaluation of 17 individual laboratory and field studies concerning the potential developmental effects of atrazine on amphibians. After evaluating these studies, the Agency developed a white paper that presented an overview and analysis of the studies as well as a conceptual model for potential future studies that could address uncertainties identified in the white paper. In its evaluation, EPA concluded that there were sufficient data to formulate a hypothesis that atrazine may affect amphibian development, but the data were too variable to refute or support any definitive conclusions that atrazine exposure was related to developmental effects in amphibians. In June 2003, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) agreed with the Agency's determination. Consistent with the Agency's recommendations, the SAP concluded that additional amphibian studies should be conducted and that the Agency's proposed conceptual model for future studies was appropriate. Since the SAP report was released in August 2003, the atrazine registrant has developed protocols for Tier I studies to address the uncertainties regarding the potential for atrazine to affect gonadal development. The Tier I studies have been initiated and are scheduled to be completed in Spring 2006.



actions ranging from required use of best management practices to use cancellations. In this way, EPA is allowing flexibility to account for local conditions while assuring that the Agency's safety standards are met. Atrazine manufacturers must bear the costs involved with this program as part of their product stewardship.

On October 31, 2003, EPA released an addendum to the IRED that focused on the potential effects of atrazine on amphibian endocrinology and

development, ecological monitoring and risk mitigation in sensitive watersheds, and the potential association between atrazine exposure and the incidence of prostate cancer and other cancers in humans. Concurrent with the release of the revised atrazine IRED, EPA's Office of Water also published a revised draft aquatic life criteria document for atrazine.

EPA has found that atrazine is not likely to be carcinogenic to humans but will explore this issue further with the SAP in the future, when additional data are received and reviewed. Atrazine has been associated with causing imbalances in hormonal levels in laboratory animals, possibly disrupting reproductive and developmental processes, and affecting ecosystem structure in the environment. Although atrazine does not pose risks through food, the Agency's drinking water, residential, occupational, and ecological risk assessments for atrazine indicate risks of concern. EPA considered human health effects and the exposure levels that created risk concerns in developing risk mitigation measures for atrazine.

Addressing Worker and Ecological Risks Through Methyl Parathion IRED

In FY 2003, OPP signed an IRED for methyl parathion (an organophosphate insecticide) addressing unacceptable worker and ecological risks associated with agricultural uses. Methyl parathion can cause cholinesterase inhibition in humans (i.e., it can overstimulate the nervous system causing nausea,



dizziness, confusion, and at extreme exposure, respiratory paralysis and death). To protect agricultural workers and the environment, the Agency is requiring registrants and applicators to adopt new risk mitigation measures that would reduce these risks of concern to acceptable levels. Mitigation measures include reducing application rates and the number of applications for several crops; prohibiting mixing/loading/handling in areas prone to runoff or movement into aquatic environments or wetlands (except applications to rice); requiring closed delivery systems for aerial applications of the microencapsulated formulation; requiring engineering controls for applications of the microencapsulated formulations; prohibiting use of human flaggers; and extending re-entry intervals for some uses. Previous actions addressed human health risks. These new mitigation measures detailed in the IRED will be implemented through the product reregistration process.





Advancing the Science of Risk Assessment

In 2003, OPP continued to advance the science needed to understand and accurately assess the potential risks that pesticides can pose to public health and the environment. The Agency developed and implemented new science policy guidance documents and new techniques for conducting human health and ecological risk assessments. EPA's efforts to advance the science of risk assessment are conducted in the spirit of collaboration with risk assessment experts (within EPA and outside the Agency) and include opportunities for input from all stakeholders.

Improving Hazard Assessment Through New Testing Paradigm

EPA continued its work with international governments, academia, industry, and the Health and Environmental Science Institute's International Life Sciences project to improve and update the toxicity testing of pesticides to ensure that data supporting pesticide registrations will represent the current state of science. The goal of the International Life Sciences project is to design a science-based assessment strategy that will:

- Maximize the useful information collected during the testing of a pesticide by focusing on the most critical data needed for a risk assessment;
- Reduce the number of animals needed for testing; and
- Incorporate a better explanation for why a pesticide is toxic on a molecular level.

Developing Physiologically Based Pharmacokinetic/Pharmacodynamic (PBPK/PD) Modeling

FQPA requires EPA to consider the cumulative effect to human health that can result from exposure to pesticides and other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity. EPA is currently involved in a research effort to develop a case study on using PBPK/PD modeling in cumulative risk assessments. Such models could greatly improve the estimation of risk from a pesticide by increasing our understanding of how the toxicity of the pesticide and the effects from exposure to the pesticide relate to one another.

Improving Benchmark Dose Software for Better Understanding of Toxicity

OPP is collaborating with the EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD) to upgrade the Agency's benchmark dose software. Benchmark dose modeling enables a more refined identification of the amount of pesticide needed to cause an effect.

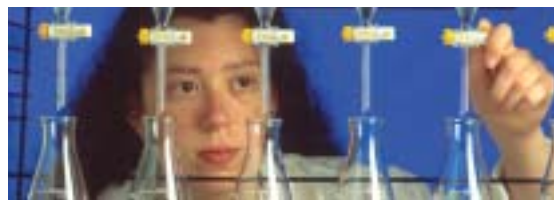
Advancing Ecological Risk Assessment

OPP continued to move forward with implementing an initiative to refine the ecological risk assessment process. In 2003, OPP developed preliminary refined risk assessment models (Level II) for assessing ecological risk to terrestrial and aquatic organisms from the use of pesticides. These refined models incorporate probabilistic tools and methods that provide information on the likelihood

of ecological impact as well as the magnitude or severity of the potential effect from the use of pesticides. These models can produce an assessment that provides a distribution or range of values instead of one fixed value. In FY 2004, the Agency will ask the Scientific Advisory Panel to peer review these models.

Enhancing Coordination with Other Agency Programs

OPP worked closely with the Office of Water (OW) and the ORD on cross-cutting science issues associated with characterizing risk to human health and the environment from the use of pesticides. OPP designed environmental monitoring programs and approaches for species extrapolation, created common criteria for regulation and monitoring of individual pesticides, and shared data on the occurrence of pesticides in drinking water monitored under the Safe Drinking Water Act. In addition, OPP and OW collaborated on identifying research priorities for ORD. OPP and OW urged ORD to develop and evaluate exposure models and environmental fate methods for use in the drinking water



component of human health risk assessments and for use in refined ecological risk assessments.

Improving Risk Assessments for Crop Consultants

To address potential pesticide risk to crop consultants, EPA began collaborating with the National Association of Independent Crop Consultants to develop accurate information on crop advisors' "time in field" for a variety of crops. Crop consultants provide pest management information to their farming clients based on observations of pest conditions in the fields. Consultants' exposure to pesticide residues varies with the characteristics of the crop and the time spent in the fields. Development and use of this information will enable OPP to improve its exposure and risk estimates for this worker population.

GROOMING TOMORROW'S ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTISTS

The future of environmental protection depends, in large part, on attracting bright young scientists to the service of the government and the environment. EPA is using several cooperative agreements, grants, and intern programs to bring students into OPP and other offices. In 2003, 32 OPP interns and several interns from other program offices participated in orientation sessions, seminars, and field trips. OPP's summer interns were a diverse group of students from a variety of programs, including the Student Educational Employment Program (SEEP), the Environmental Careers Organization (ECO), the EPA Intern Program (EIP), and the Washington Internships for Native American Students (WINS). The majority of these individuals were undergraduates pursuing degrees in a variety of disciplines. Below are some of the projects that 2003 OPP summer interns worked on for their divisions.

- Using Geographic Information Systems (GISs) to Display Endangered Species Habitats and Coinciding Pesticide Use Areas
- Worker Activities on Strawberries
- Evaluating Labels of Pesticide Products
- OPP Interns of 2003 Newsletter
- Methyl Bromide Critical Use Exemptions
- ORD Safe Buildings Program

SECTION 4



Providing the Public with Pesticide Information

In 2003, OPP continued to provide timely pesticide information to stakeholders and the public using various outreach tools. One major tool OPP uses for delivering the latest news and program decisions is the *Pesticide Program Update*, which is distributed via e-mail to registrants, advocacy organizations, and others on its electronic mailing list. Since last year, the number of contacts on this list has increased from 4,000 to 6,500, and OPP has issued 108 updates. OPP also leads EPA in providing quick responses to public inquiries, responding to nearly 6,000 inquiries last year from the public through traditional letters and Web mail. Nearly 500,000 people visited OPP's newly designed Web site at <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides>, which features seasonal messages with safety information on lawn care, mosquito control, and general pest control. If you are interested in receiving these updates, please visit the Pesticide Web site at http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/cb/csb_page/form/form.html.

requested 23,000 copies of the poster. The safe storage message was also displayed in healthcare facilities, and 500 Washington, DC, Metropolitan Area Transit Authority buses and subway train stations carried "Lock it Up" posters.



Community Involvement For Poison Prevention

OPP has partnered with the National Poison Prevention Week Council (NPPWC) over the years to conduct many

"Lock it Up" Pesticide Safety Campaign

In early fall 2003, the Pesticide Program launched the "Lock it Up" campaign, which primarily targets parents and concerned citizens in urban areas, to encourage safer pesticide storage practices. In developing the campaign poster, OPP collaborated with the American Association of Poison Control Centers and the National Safety Council. Poison control centers in more than 25 states

ORDER PESTICIDE PUBLICATIONS ONLINE

OPP's publications Web page provides online access to both electronic and paper copies of the office's most popular publications. Visit <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides> and select "publications" (in the footer) to access:

- General consumer publications on safe pesticide use,
- Publications on EPA's pesticide regulatory program,
- Fact sheets on specific chemicals,
- Endangered species fact sheets and maps,
- RED documents,
- Worker protection and certification fact sheets, and
- Annual reports and OPP program highlights.

public outreach campaigns that raise awareness about the importance of safe pesticide use and storage. In FY 2003, OPP joined forces with the National Safety Council to increase awareness about the danger to children of accidental poisoning from pesticides and household products. The new *Poison Prevention: Read the Label First! Community Action Kit* includes materials to help communities heighten awareness about preventable poisonings caused by the improper use and storage of household chemicals. OPP distributed the kits and other poison prevention materials to poison centers and community groups during National Poison Prevention Week.

Safety Awareness Outreach to the Hispanic Community

OPP, the Self-Reliance Foundation, and the Hispanic Radio Network teamed up to produce one-minute radio segments in Spanish on pesticide safety issues. These messages targeted migrant farmworkers and their families and were used to reinforce the dangers of taking pesticide residues home on clothing, the symptoms of pesticide poisoning, and the danger of heat stress. In addition, OPP ran a pesticide safety article in the Spanish-language newspaper *Medio Ambiente Saludable*, which serves

more than 1.5 million people in Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, San Juan, Orlando, and Miami.

Using Information Technology to Increase Access and Productivity

New Information Network Launched

OPP successfully combined all of its major data systems (including regulatory and scientific data systems, workflow tracking systems, and electronic document management systems) into one integrated system called the Office of Pesticide Programs Information Network (OPPIN). Launched in FY 2003, OPPIN consolidates information formerly stored on several mainframe systems, the OPP Local Area Network (LAN), stand-alone computers, and paper documents. The new network will:

- Decrease OPP's data entry burden,
- Increase OPP's analytical capabilities,
- Better track OPP's decisionmaking processes,
- Improve access to critical decision documents, and
- Enhance availability of pesticide regulatory information within OPP (this information will be available to the public in the future).

These changes allow OPP to charge pesticide product registrants a fee for approximately 90 categories of pesticide registrations, including new active ingredients and new pesticide products.

Electronic Submissions

OPP is implementing electronic data submission and review tools to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its regulatory processes. In FY 2003, OPP received 35 new electronic data submissions. These improvements apply to information delivery, review, and exchange, as well as to archiving functions. The approach enables OPP to use current technology, consider the needs of data submitters and reviewers, and address legal requirements associated with both the pesticide program and information technology choices.



National Pesticide Medical Monitoring Program

Through a cooperative agreement between EPA and Oregon State University, the National Pesticide Medical Monitoring Program was established in FY 2003. This program provides informational assistance on the health effects of pesticides in humans. It is led by a physician who specializes in medical toxicology. In FY 2003, the program received more than 400 requests for assistance that were related to human exposure to pesticides. The National Pesticide Medical Monitoring Program received inquiries from healthcare providers, public health agencies, and the general public.

National Pesticide Information Center 1-800-858-7378

The National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) is a cooperative effort between EPA and Oregon State University. NPIC is a unique toll-free service that provides objective, science-based information on a variety of pesticide-related subjects, including pesticide products, recognition and management of pesticide poisonings, toxicology, and environmental chemistry. In FY 2003, NPIC responded to more than 24,000 inquiries about pesticides or pesticide-related issues. Two recent additions to NPIC's Web site are general and medical case profiles, intended to convey educational and pesticide resource information to the general public and to healthcare providers.

New Storage and Disposal Information on the Web

In FY 2003, OPP launched a Web site to provide information (in English and Spanish) on pesticide storage and disposal for consumers, farmers, registrants, and developing countries. In addition, the site includes dozens of links to comprehensive storage and disposal guidance developed by state extension staff, state regulatory agencies, federal agencies (EPA's Chemical Security Site is particularly useful), industry, and professional associations.

Third Edition of Pesticide Product Label Review Manual Is Online

OPP made the third edition of *Label Review Manual (LRM)* available online at <http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/labeling/lrm>. This document updates the edition released in 1996 and serves as a training tool and resource for OPP employees responsible for reviewing pesticide product labels. The goal of the manual is to improve the quality and consistency of labels. State label reviewers, registrants, and others interested in producing readable, unambiguous pesticide product labels may also use the manual. The manual serves as an instructional aid for interpreting existing statutes and regulations and drafting labels.



Collaborating with Partners to Ensure Protection and Safe Practices Through Field Programs

OPP and EPA's regional offices manage major pesticide field programs to assist pesticide users and others in carrying out safe pesticide practices.

Program staff work to protect endangered species and ground water, to implement regulations for the protection of agricultural workers, to ensure proper training and certification of applicators who use the more hazardous pesticides, and to partner with states and tribes. In implementing field programs, OPP works with other federal, state, tribal, and local government agencies; federal advisory committees; grower groups; environmental and consumer organizations; academia; industry; and the international community.

Protecting Endangered and Threatened Species

FY 2003 was one of the most eventful years for OPP's Endangered Species Protection Program. OPP continued its efforts to seek public input on ways to improve the Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultation process, make the Endangered Species Protection Program more consistent and effective, and improve internal processes. The program was subject to a number of lawsuits brought by environmental interest groups across the country.

Improving the Endangered Species Consultation Process

On January 24, 2003, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), announced in a *Federal Register* notice their intent to improve the ESA consultation process. The notice sought comments on ways to make the consultation process more effective and efficient with respect to pesticide registration actions that might affect listed, threatened, or endangered species. The services have been coordinating this effort with OPP and USDA to ensure that any modifications to the current processes or regulations take into account OPP's need to minimize the impact on food and fiber producers and other pesticide users, as is required by the legislation.

Implementing the Endangered Species Protection Program

Started in 1988, the Endangered Species Protection Program has largely been a voluntary program that relies on cooperation among federal agencies, states, and pesticide users. On December 3, 2002, OPP issued a notice in the *Federal Register* that described how EPA proposed to implement its responsibilities under Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA. EPA proposed completing and upgrading county bulletins, amending pesticide labels to reference county bulletins, and enhancing monitoring programs. The Agency solicited pub-

lic comment on this notice to obtain input on consultation approaches, county bulletins, public participation, and compliance assistance and enforcement, and is refining its approach to implementation based on these comments and other activities.

Developing Endangered Species GIS Bulletins

In FY 2003, OPP entered into an agreement with the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS's) cartography program to convert 200 existing bulletins and develop bulletins for additional counties using Geological Imaging Services' (GIS's) mapping tools. The GIS-based bulletins will allow more efficient updating and will allow interactive Web-based applications to be developed for the public.

Responding to Endangered Species Lawsuits

In FY 2003, OPP was subject to the following Endangered Species lawsuits:

■ **Washington Toxics Coalition v. EPA**

The U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington ordered EPA to review 54 pesticide active ingredients and, where these pesticides could pose a risk to listed salmonids, consult with NMFS to determine measures that might be necessary to mitigate that risk. In FY 2003, OPP completed reviews on half of the active ingredients. OPP will review the remaining 27 active ingredients on schedule in 2004.

■ **Californians for Alternatives to Toxics v. EPA**

In FY 2002, EPA entered into a consent decree on a schedule to review and consult with FWS and NMFS on the risks posed by 18 pesticide active ingredients to seven California Pacific salmonid and steelhead and 33 forest plant



Photo by Carol Parker

PROCESS FOR PROTECTING ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES

OPP uses sound science to assess the potential risk of pesticide use to listed species and consults with scientists at the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). FWS administers the Endangered Species Act (ESA) for most species. NMFS administers the ESA for certain listed marine and anadromous species. FWS or NMFS issues a biological opinion on the potential for harm to particular species, and EPA implements use limitations that are either specified in its opinions or developed from those opinions. Use limitations are likely to be achieved by:

- Adding a generic label statement.
- Developing county bulletins that contain maps of species' locations and pesticide use limitations.
- Distributing the bulletins and other materials (by a wide variety of methods).

species. In FY 2003, as required by the consent decree, OPP reviewed seven of the pesticides on schedule. These seven pesticides were also identified in *Washington Toxics Coalition v. EPA*.

Protecting Pesticide Workers Through Improved Training

One of OPP's highest priorities is to protect people who work with or around pesticides because they potentially have the highest risk for pesticide exposure. EPA places strong emphasis on assuring the health of workers whose jobs require mixing, loading, or applying pesticides. The Agency also is committed to strengthening national efforts to safeguard farmworkers and their families. EPA's Worker Protection Standard, first implemented in 1992, has resulted in safety education and training efforts across the country. In FY 2003, OPP focused on improving the content and delivery of training for the worker community.

Agricultural Worker Training in Mexico

In FY 2003, to address potential pesticide risks to agricultural workers, OPP collaborated with a consortium of interested parties from Mexico to develop



Photo by Carol Parker

a pesticide safety training program under NAFTA. This project, the National Program Against the Risks of Pesticide Use, provided training (including courses) to individuals who go into the field and onto farms to train agricultural workers. To date, more than 2,000 workers have been trained under the program. The program has been expanded to include training for the medical community.

Train-the-Trainer Pilot Project

In FY 2003, EPA, farmworker associations, training organizations, academia, county extension services, and grower groups participated in a workgroup that initiated a train-the-trainer pilot in three states—Florida, New Jersey, and Washington. The workgroup drafted a training manual and materials that workers could use to conduct pesticide safety training for their fellow workers. The workgroup evaluated the effectiveness of the training by target-



Photo by Carol Parker

ing specific components to be measured by workers, trainers, and master trainers (i.e., those who train trainers). The goal of this pilot is to develop a nationally adaptable train-the-trainer model that ensures consistency and quality in Worker Protection Standard pesticide safety training.

Pesticide Applicator Core Exam

In 2003, through a NAFTA project, OPP and Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency completed the development of a pesticide applicator core exam. The core exam addresses key tasks performed by all applicators, regardless of the type of applications performed. A committee of pesticide applicators, representing different regions of the United States and Canada, developed an outline of necessary tasks, decided the number of questions and difficulty level for each task, and drafted exam questions. After more than two years of dedicated work, the committee produced an exam of 90 questions to be used by pesticide state lead agencies and Canadian provinces to determine the competency of pesticide applicators.

National Agricultural Aviation Research and Education Foundation (NAAREF)

In 2003, EPA entered into a five-year cooperative agreement with NAAREF to reduce pesticide drift

EVALUATING THE TRAIN-THE-TRAINER PROJECT

In 2003, EPA collaborated with the University of Washington's Pacific Northwest Agricultural Safety and Health Center (PNASH) to develop the appropriate means of evaluating the train-the-trainer project in the three pilot states at the master trainer, trainer, and worker levels. The PNASH report details and analyzes the methods, outcomes, training sites, trainer demographics, program format, training materials, worker demographics, ability of the program to impart key knowledge to participants, and participant evaluations administered at various stages of the project.

incidents by developing an educational program targeted at professional aerial applicators. The NAAREF educational program focuses on providing the latest pesticide drift prevention technology. NAAREF will work with the National Agricultural Aviation Association (NAAA), the Professional Aerial Applicators Support System (PAASS), state departments of agriculture, and the American Association of Pesticide Control Officials to present a comprehensive drift-prevention educational program at annual, regional, and state meetings with the goal of reaching a majority of aerial applicators across the country. For more information, visit <http://www.agaviation.org/paass.htm>.

Working with States, Stakeholders, and Other Agencies

Collaborating with State Regulatory Partners

In FY 2003, OPP, EPA's regional offices, and the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance collaborated with state regulatory partners to resolve issues raised by members of the State FIFRA Research and Evaluation Group (SFIREG) and the Association of American Pesticide Control Officials (AAPCO). These individuals and organizations had concerns about section 18's state laboratory capabilities for analysis of new pesticide products, genetically engineered plants, termiticide labeling, mosquito adulticide labeling, the minimum age requirement for approval of a state certification program, electronic labeling, and pesticides and terrorism. For more information, visit <http://aapco.ceris.purdue.edu/index.htm>.

Providing Pesticide Training to Regulators

In an effort to fulfill training needs of regional, state, and tribal regulators on pesticide regulatory issues, OPP hosted five Pesticide Regulatory Education Program (PREP) courses in FY 2003. Representatives from more than 23 states attended the courses on the reregistration and worker protection programs, bioengineered crops and invasive species, West Nile virus, homeland security, and state FIFRA laboratory issues.



Reorganizing the Environmental Stewardship Program

Environmental stewardship is a prominent theme in EPA's strategic plans and OPP's goals. OPP is meeting its stewardship goals by forming hundreds of voluntary partnerships with stakeholders from across the country who are working to reduce the risk of pesticides and promote the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM). In 2003, OPP created a new Environmental Stewardship Branch (ESB) dedicated to reducing pesticide risk through partnerships and other nonregulatory means. ESB provides leadership, guidance, and resources for voluntary partnership programs nationwide. ESB manages the following voluntary partnership programs:

■ Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program (PESP)

This is a voluntary partnership between EPA and the pesticide user community to reduce the risk from the use of pesticides. PESP has 136 members, including agricultural companies, structural pest control companies, schools, food processing firms, landscaping companies, and local governments. The *PESP Update Report on 2003 Activities* provides information on PESP activities and accomplishments. Visit <http://www.epa.gov/oppbppd1/PESP/publications/vol6se.pdf> for more information.

■ Strategic Agriculture Initiative (SAI)

SAI is a partnership with all 10 EPA regions to demonstrate and facilitate the adoption of farm management practices that transition farmers away from the highest-risk pesticides. In 2003, EPA provided \$1.8 million in grants to help growers across the nation transition to lower-risk pesticides.

■ IPM in Schools Initiative

This initiative encourages school officials to adopt IPM practices to reduce children's exposure to pesticides. More than 2 million children have been positively affected by new IPM practices in their schools. In 2003, the schools program issued a new publication (*National School Update*) that provides news on current activities, feature articles, and success stories on IPM in schools.

■ Lawns and the Environment Initiative

This initiative encourages environmentally responsible lawn and landscaping practices for creating and maintaining residential landscapes. OPP is part of a voluntary coalition comprised of representatives from the lawn care and landscaping industry, environmental groups, and government agencies. The mission of the initiative is to develop consensus-based guidelines for responsible lawn and landscaping practices and to educate and encourage the public to adopt them.



■ Environmental Indicators Project

OPP is working with partners to generate a set of effective environmental indicators using changes in bird populations. The project involves developing a computer program that calculates and displays environmental indicators for bird populations.

Partnering with Tribes

In FY 2003, OPP, the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA), and EPA regional representatives provided assistance to tribes through the Tribal Pesticide Program Council on tribal priorities such as homeland security, human health concerns, water issues, and tribal authority.



Photo by Karen Rudek

EPA/APHIS/Navajo Nation Memorandum of Understanding

EPA entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Navajo Nation and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. This MOU, the first of its kind, is a pilot program that would provide farmers on Navajo land with the authority to use unregistered pesticides when emergency conditions exist, similar to EPA's Emergency Exemption program for states.

Environmental Chemistry Lab Analyses Target Special Dietary Risks for Native Americans in New England

OPP's Environmental Chemistry Laboratory—in partnership with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, USGS, and the Department of Health and Human Services' Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry—is providing support to EPA Region 1 by conducting dioxin analyses on 20 moose and deer livers for Native American tribes led by the Passamaquoddy Tribe Indian Township. The data from these analyses will be used to evaluate possible exposure scenarios for Native Americans in the region. The presence of persistent, bioaccumulative toxic pollutants (PBTs) in moose and deer livers and local fish has raised concerns about dietary risks to Native Americans in New England. Moose and deer liver is a significant food source for members of the New England tribes. In addition, OPP is conducting ecological and human health risk assessments with Penobscot Nation members to address the Bureau of Indian Affairs' concern that fish caught in the Penobscot River might be a source of contamination.



Promoting International Harmonization

The United States is a world leader when it comes to evaluating chemicals of concern. The overall goals of OPP's international efforts are to promote improved health and environmental protection worldwide and to ensure that international trade initiatives and other agreements are consistent with the high level of protection afforded by U.S. laws. With the expansion of international trade in agriculture and chemical products, it is no longer possible to separate domestic and international issues. A global approach is often required.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

In FY 2003, OPP worked with its governmental counterparts from NAFTA countries and from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) member countries in Europe, North America, Asia, and the Pacific to move closer toward global harmonization of processes and pesticide registration requirements.

In 2003, OPP and the Canadian Pest Management Regulatory Agency continue to improve efficiencies in work sharing. Working together, scientists from both programs completed the development of templates for writing reviews of submitted pesticide studies of all disciplines. These templates promote consistency in format and content of reviews, thereby facilitating work sharing.

By harmonizing pesticide-related activities, EPA hopes to promote benefits from shared scientific and technical expertise, lessen the resource burden on governments and the regulatory community, and maintain high standards for the protection of human health and the environment.

Globally Harmonized System to Improve Pesticide Labels

After more than a decade of international negotiations involving government, industry, and other stakeholders, the United Nations Economic and Social Council formally approved the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals in July 2003. The GHS is a common and coherent approach to defining and classifying chemical hazards and communicating information on labels and safety data sheets. When implemented on a global basis, the GHS is expected to enhance protection of human health and the environment worldwide, reduce the need for duplicative testing and evaluation of chemicals, and facilitate international trade by promoting greater consistency in regulatory requirements for classifying hazards and communicating hazard information on labels and safety data sheets.

NAFTA Technical Working Group

The NAFTA Technical Working Group issued a new five-year strategy entitled *The North American Initiative: The Next Five Years*. This initiative lays out major harmonization objectives for the United States, Canada, and Mexico. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/international/naf-tatwg/twgstrategy.pdf>.

North America Commission for Environmental Cooperation Task Force on Lindane

In FY 2003, OPP was named chair of the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) Task Force on Lindane and led the first meeting of the task force to begin developing a North American Regional Action Plan to reduce and/or eliminate the risks posed by lindane. The CEC task force will collaborate with all stakeholders to finalize the action plan in 2005. CEC is an international organization created by Canada, Mexico, and the United States under the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation. CEC was established to address regional environmental concerns, help prevent potential trade and environmental conflicts, and promote the effective enforcement of environmental laws.





Homeland Security

In FY 2003, OPP—along with other Agency program offices—made significant progress and contributions to a variety of homeland security initiatives. OPP continued with its collaboration with other key federal departments and agencies, including the Departments of Agriculture, Health and Human Services, and Defense, to develop and enhance coordination of communications and other activities for protecting human health, the environment, and the nation's infrastructures for agriculture, food, water, air, and buildings. OPP played a lead role with other agencies in the advancing the development and validation of antimicrobial efficacy methods for biological agents. Effective methods are necessary to ensure antimicrobial pesticides are efficacious against pathogens, such as anthrax, that may contaminate environmental surfaces in buildings or elsewhere. The program gained important experience participating in homeland security exercises with other EPA offices, including our regional offices, and other agencies. This experience was critical to helping OPP and others prepare for potential terrorist threats.

The Pesticide Program at a Glance

OPP's mission is to protect human health, safeguard the environment from unreasonable adverse effects resulting from the use of pesticides, and assure that there is a reasonable certainty of no harm from pesticides in the diet of all Americans, especially children. OPP regulates pesticides under the authority of two federal statutes: the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA).

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

FIFRA is a product-licensing statute. Many provisions of FIFRA provide regulatory tools for EPA to use to fulfill the intent of the law:

Registration – Generally, pesticide products for use in the United States must be registered or licensed by EPA, based on a scientific evaluation, prior to manufacture, transport, and sale.

Labeling – All pesticide products must have a label that describes, among other things, the content, directions for use, safety precautions, and disposal requirements.

Data Call-In – Since 1978, FIFRA has provided strong authority for EPA to require data (results from pesticide testing), enabling OPP to evaluate the potential hazards and exposures from pesticide products and the efficacy of public health pesticides.

Restricted-Use Pesticides – Certain high-risk pesticides are restricted for use only by trained and state-certified applicators.

Enforcement – FIFRA contains enforceable provisions on the manufacture, sale, distribution, and use of pesticides.

Emergency Exemption Authority – In certain pest emergency cases, FIFRA permits approval of unregistered uses of registered products on a time and geographically limited basis.

Reregistration – All pesticides registered before November 1, 1984, must be reevaluated to ensure that they meet today's more stringent safety standards.

Registration Review – FIFRA requires the Agency to establish a program to periodically reassess all pesticide registrations, with a goal of every 15 years.

Suspension or Cancellation – Through appeals and adjudicatory processes, some or all of a pesticide product's uses can be suspended or canceled to prevent unreasonable adverse effects.

Minor Use Program – FIFRA requires EPA to establish a program that gives special consideration and support to minor uses of pesticides that are of low value to pesticide producers but of high value to farmers. Minor use crops, including most fruits and vegetables, are those grown on less than 300,000 acres.

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA)

FFDCA provides EPA with the authority to set tolerances (maximum allowable residue levels) for pesticides in or on foods and animal feed. Key elements of FFDCA include:

Tolerance reassessment – All tolerances that were in place as of August 1996 must be reassessed. EPA has completed 68 percent of the total tolerance reassessment decisions and is on schedule to complete tolerance reassessment by August 2006.

Reasonable Certainty of No Harm Safety Standard – FFDCA includes a health-based safety standard for pesticide residues in both raw and processed foods. “Reasonable certainty of no harm” is the general safety standard, both for tolerances under FFDCA and registration of pesticides with food uses under FIFRA.

Special Protection of Children – EPA must make an explicit determination that tolerances are safe for children. FQPA requires an additional ten-fold safety

factor, unless there is sufficient reliable information to support application of a different safety factor.

Cumulative Risk and Common Mechanism of Toxicity – EPA must consider the cumulative effects of substances that share a common mechanism of toxicity.

Benefit-Based Tolerances – Under very limited conditions, EPA may retain a tolerance for a pesticide that does not meet the new safety standard if it is deemed to be in the public interest. No such tolerances have been issued.

Right-to-Know – The Agency must develop information to educate the public about the risks and benefits associated with using pesticides on foods. EPA must also list any tolerances that are set based on benefits considerations and explain ways consumers can reduce their exposure to pesticides in or on food.

Endocrine Disruptors – Due to concern that some chemicals might disrupt the human endocrine hormone system, EPA must develop an endocrine screening and testing program to evaluate potential adverse effects from pesticides and other chemicals.

Aggregate Exposure Assessment – The Agency considers aggregate exposure to pesticides from food, drinking water, and home and garden use in determining allowable levels of a pesticide residue in food.

FY 2003 Office of Pesticide Programs Output Summary

Final Counts as of October 15, 2003

Verified by OPP Divisions

FY 2003 New Active Ingredients	Number
Total New Active Ingredients Registered	31
Total new uses associated with new active ingredients = 91	
Conventional Chemicals (includes three OP alternatives and one methyl bromide alternative)	9
New uses associated with new conventional active ingredients = 41	
Conventional Reduced-Risk Chemicals (included 1 OP alternative)	5
New uses associated with new conventional reduced risk active ingredients = 32	
Biopesticides	14
New uses associated with new biopesticide active ingredients = 15	
Antimicrobials	3
New uses associated with new antimicrobial active ingredients = 3	

FY 2003 New Uses for Existing Active Ingredients	
Total New Uses (food and nonfood)	334
Total New Food Uses	307
Total New Nonfood Uses	27
New Biopesticide Nonfood Uses	3
New Biopesticide Food Uses	98
New Antimicrobials Nonfood Uses	6
New Antimicrobials Food Uses	0
New Conventional Nonfood Uses	17
New Conventional Food Uses	145
New Conventional Reduced-Risk Nonfood Uses	1
New Conventional Reduced-Risk Food Uses	64
New Methyl Bromide Alternative Uses	1
New OP Alternative Uses	29
Total Tolerances Established for New Uses (for new & existing active ingredients)	538
Total Major Crops Associated with New Uses (for new & existing active ingredients)	119
Total Minor Crops Associated with New Uses (for new & existing active ingredients)	1,428

FY 2003 Section 18 Emergency Exemptions	Number
Exemption Requests Received	431
Exemptions Granted	344
Exemptions Withdrawn	56
Exemptions Denied	6
Crises Declared	67
Tolerances Established for Section 18s	19

Average Processing Time = 38 days

FY 2003 Special Local Needs Accepted (section 24(c))

Total for FY 2003: 576

FY 2003 Experimental Use Permits

Total for FY 2003: 25

FY 2003 Temporary Tolerances

Established for EUPs: 3

FY 2003 Reregistration Risk Management Decisions Completed			Number
REDs			13
Interim REDs			3
Tolerance Reassessment Decisions			13
Total REDs Completed Through FY 2003			227
FY 2003 Product Reregistration Actions Completed			
Product Reregistration Actions			53
Product Amendment Actions			40
Product Cancellation Actions			213
Product Suspension Actions			5
Total Product Reregistration Actions for FY 2003			311
FY 2003 FQPA Tolerance Reassessment Summary			
Class	Total # of Tolerances to be Reassessed	Total Reassessed Since August 3, 1996	Percent Reassessed
Organophosphates	1,691	1,127	66.65
Carbamates	545	303	55.60
Organochlorines	253	253	100.00
Carcinogens	2,008	1,301	64.79
High Hazard Inerts	5	3	60.00
Other	5,219	3,639	69.73
Total	9,721	6,626	68.16

FY 2003 Fast-Track and Nonfast-Track Decisions

	Fast-Track Decisions	Nonfast-Track Decisions
Me-Too Product Registrations	417	326
Amendments	5,193	640
Total	5,610	966





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